

不同锆源对 $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ 整体式三效催化剂性能的影响

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摘要 分别以 ZrOCl_3 , $\text{ZrO}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 和 $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ 为锆源采用双氧水氧化-共沉淀法合成了 $\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ 储氧材料, 并用湿法浸渍法制备了 $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ 三效催化剂, 用 X 射线衍射、拉曼光谱、 N_2 吸附、X 射线光电子能谱、氢气程序升温还原和氧脉冲等技术对该催化剂进行了表征。结果表明, 以 ZrOCl_3 和 $\text{ZrO}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 为锆源时所制催化剂上只能检测到单一的 $\text{CeO}_2\text{-ZrO}_2$ 立方相, 而以 $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ 为锆源制备的催化剂经老化后却能检测到四方相; 另外, 在模拟汽车尾气组分和工作条件下考察了整体型 $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.9}$ 催化剂的三效活性。结果表明, 以 ZrOCl_3 为前驱体制备的整体型 $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.9}$ 催化剂对 C_3H_8 , CO 和 NO 具有最佳的催化活性。认为 ZrOCl_3 更有利于 Zr^{4+} 和 La^{3+} 进入 CeO_2 晶格形成均一固溶体, 从而提高催化剂的高温稳定性和氧化还原性能。

关键词: 储氧材料 氧化共沉淀 热稳定性 氧化还原性能 三效活性

Abstract: Three types of $\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ mixed oxides were prepared by H_2O_2 -assisted precipitation using ZrOCl_3 , $\text{ZrO}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, and $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ as precursors. The $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ three-way catalysts were prepared by the wet impregnation and characterized by the X-ray diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, nitrogen adsorption, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), temperature-programmed reduction (TPR), and oxygen storage capacity. XRD and Raman spectroscopy results showed that the use of ZrOCl_3 or $\text{ZrO}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ gave a $\text{CeO}_2\text{-ZrO}_2$ mixed oxide with a cubic phase of high thermal stability, while an extra t'' -phase was observed in the aged $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ catalyst prepared using $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4$. The activities of the three catalysts were evaluated using simulated exhaust gas under working conditions. The $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ catalyst prepared using ZrOCl_3 as precursor gave the best activities for C_3H_8 , CO , and NO conversion. The use of ZrOCl_3 as precursor was better suited for the formation of Ce^{3+} and more favorable for the homogeneous insertion of Zr^{4+} and La^{3+} into the CeO_2 lattice, which resulted in better thermal stability and enhanced redox properties of the $\text{Pd}/\text{Ce}_{0.45}\text{Zr}_{0.45}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ catalyst.

Keywords: oxygen storage material, oxidation-coprecipitation, thermal stability, redox property, three-way activity

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